If we turn to the nucleus, we find similarly that the chromomeres, the chromosomes, and the leaders are also ephemeral and secondary structures which form and disperse, the chromioles alone being the permanent individualities of the chromosomic structures. The nucleus then contains the following permanent granula: linosomes, the chromoplasmic granula, the chromioles, and the granula composing the chromoplasts. The permanent structures of the cell are the centrioles, the chromioles, and the chromoplasts. As regards the primary parts of these last-mentioned structures we are yet in doubt, but there is every reason to believe that these structures are of a highly complicated nature.

Similarly the fibrillar and alveolar structures of the protoplasm are only secondary, ephemeral, and temporary. With proper optical means we see that the alveole, as well as the reticulum, is built up of granules. These granules adhere to each other by means of minute projections or arms, for which I have proposed the name of Linopodia. The ultimate visible structure of the protoplasm is thus a granule, capable of projecting and retracting Linopodia.

For a fuller explanation and demonstration of these facts I must refer to the larger paper now in the hands of the publisher of the *Journal of Morphology*.

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ERRATUM.

In No. 1, p. 1, 13th line, last word, read *ganglion* in place of "*gland.*"